# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 11. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.



## SEE FOURTH PAGE.



BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for month of September.*

THOS. WHITRIDGE.

FRANCIS CAPRON, | S. P. THOMPSON,

O. D. HINKS, | EDWARD SLADE.


## Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, October 1, 1861.

Stocks were very quiet to-day, but the feeling in the market was tolerably firm. The sales at the Board include only a lot of $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio extra dividend bonds at 41¾, 7 shares Mechanics' Bank at $13, and 6 shares Citizens' do. at $6¾. For Railroad shares there was some inquiry, but no sales were made. Baltimore and Ohio closed at $40 bid, $40¼ asked, and Northern Central at $12¼ bid, $14 asked regular way. Northern Central bonds continue to improve, and 1885's closed to-day at 51¼ bid, 55 asked. They closed yesterday at 50 bid.—Baltimore and Ohio bonds closed at 41¼ bid, 41½ asked for 1862's, the extra dividend bonds; 75 bid, 82½ asked for 1867's; and 64 bid, ex dividend, for 1885's. For State and City 6's there was some inquiry, but no sales were made. Maryland 6's closed at 80 bid, 81 asked for 1870's; and Baltimore 6's left off at 81¼ bid for 1875's, and 79¾ bid ex dividend for 1890's. For Canton Company $9 was bid, and $10 asked, and the Mining stocks, of which there were a few lots offering to-day, closed at 25 cts. bid, 35 cts. asked for Guilford; 55 cts. bid, 60 cts. asked for Gardner Hill; and $1 60 bid for Springfield.

In New York to-day Virginia and Tennessee 6's declined 1 per cent. each; Missouri 6's ¾; North Carolina 6's ¼; Erie ¼; New York Central and Reading sold at the same figures as on yesterday, but Treasury notes advanced ¾, the 6 per cents. selling at 99¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, October 1, 1861.

$1,000 B. & O. R. R. bonds '62 ..... 41¼
7 shares Mechanics' Bank ..... 13
4 shares Citizens' Bank ..... 6¾

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

| | 1st Board | 2d Board |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia 6's | 48 | 00 |
| Missouri 6's | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Tennessee bonds | 42 | 00 |
| North Carolina bonds | 59 | 00 |
| Canton Company | 00 | 00 |
| Erie Railroad | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| New York Central Railroad | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Reading Railroad | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents | 99¾ | 00 |
| | steady. | dull. |

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

Stocks are firm, with rather more activity. A large business was done in government securities yesterday; the new 6's were steady; the 5's of 1874 one-eighth higher; the six per cent. Treasury notes one quarter better. There was a very active demand for these notes; mainly growing out of the understanding that they are to be received by the government from the people, as well as from the banks, on account of the 7.30 notes. State stocks were all steady but inactive with the exception of Missouris. In the railroad shares the only changes were a share of one-quarter in Erie and in Michigan Central, and an advance of ¼ in New York Central and ¼ in Hudson River. The fight between the Central and the Erie still continues; but as it is only on Western bound freight it does not hurt either of them much. The Erie, being in the hands of a receiver and having no credit to preserve, can better afford to carry on the war than the Central. At the close of the first board the market was steady, and remained so between the boards. At the second board Pacific Mail was better, and the rest of the market the same as in the morning.

Yesterday's bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:

| Week end'g. | Loans. | Specie. | Circ'n. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 21 | $130,192,258 | 36,805,177 | 8,767,683 | 99,316,831 |
| Sept. 28 | 129,128,326 | 38,123,552 | 8,638,720 | 96,551,898 |
| Decrease | $4,063,932 | — | 68,903 | 2,764,933 |
| Increase | — | 1,318,375 | — | — |

This is about what was expected, though, on the whole, the decline in the loan column is perhaps more rapid than was anticipated, and shows that the public are absorbing the 7.30 notes faster than is generally supposed. An increase of specie simultaneously with a decrease of loans and deposits is an unusual phenomenon.

There is in some quarters more inquiry for money on call, but the general supply at 5@6 per cent. is sufficient for the wants of the brokers. There is very little mercantile paper making; notes range from 6@7 for short prime names, to 1 per cent. a month for names of average standing.

Exchange active at the rates which were current on Saturday morning, viz: 107¾@¾ for sterling, and 5 25 for francs. Some heavy sales of francs were made at the latter figure; the bills represented the recent purchases of grain and tobacco for French account.

Mr. Chase left for Washington yesterday, having completed his business with the banks. It is understood that the 6 per cent. Treasury notes will be received in payment of the 7.30 notes.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. have subscribed through Messrs. Ketchum & Son, for $100,000 of the government 7.30 loan.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

| | Sept. 23. | Sept. 30. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $11,811,030 | $11,811,030 | |
| Loans | 27,409,472 | 28,712,917 | Dec. $745,555 |
| Specie | 4,697,284 | 5,222,672 | Inc. 525,388 |
| Due from other bks. | 1,903,223 | 1,316,730 | Inc. 113,663 |
| Due to other banks. | 3,660,448 | 3,105,779 | Inc. 45,381 |
| Deposits | 16,998,788 | 16,244,113 | Dec. 154,674 |
| Circulation | 2,202,773 | 2,194,491 | Dec. 8,282 |

The Boston banks have voted unanimously to take ten millions of the second fifty millions of the national loan.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—A Court of Inquiry, composed of Captains Lavelette, Pendergast and Morris, was opened to-day at the Navy Yard, to examine into the conduct of Commander Chandler, of the steamer Dawn. George M. Weston, Esq., is the Judge Advocate.

It has been ascertained that Howell, alias Emack, Emerick Addison, etc., who stabbed F.W. Walker, correspondent of the New York *Express*, has made his escape into Virginia, through the aid afforded him by his secession friends in Maryland. The horse and equipments taken from him by Mr. Walker are now in this city. The latter is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

The Kentucky cavalry regiment is still without an officially recognized Colonel. A petition is in circulation recommending Lieutenant-Col. Owens for the command.

Prince Salm Salm was some time ago appointed, but at his own request a change has been made, and he is now attached to Gen. Blenker's staff.

**Affairs on the South Side of the Potomac.**

There has been no change in the position of the Federal troops on the Virginia side since yesterday. The Confederate pickets still occupy the lower end of the village of Falls Church, on the line of the railroad. The troops of neither army are in possession of Lewinsville. Our pickets extend only to Langley from the Chain Bridge. Langley and Lewinsville are three miles apart.

A reconnoissance was made to-day by the Mozart regiment to Pohick Church and the vicinity, about twelve miles from Alexandria, to the left of Springfield station. They found the Confederate encampments entirely deserted and indicating their presence in that neighborhood.

A contraband came into our lines this morning, near Falls Church, and was taken to the headquarters of General McDowell, at Upton's Hill. He stated that he was the servant of the Surgeon of the 15th Georgia regiment, which was encamped, together with two other regiments, four miles from Falls Church, on the road leading to Fairfax Courthouse.

He also said that there are no Confederate troops there, excepting those just mentioned. Neither were there any fortifications this side of Fairfax Court House. He gave as a reason for the recent precipitate retreat of the Confederate army as mentioned by an officer in his hearing, that they were fearful of a flank movement by the Federal army from the direction of Lewinsville. That he had heard his master, the Surgeon, say on Thursday last that the fortifications on the river below Washington were very extensive—that Beauregard had given orders to close the navigation of the Potomac to our vessels.

Information received to-night from General Banks' column represent all quiet on the Upper Potomac.

Capt. Ingalls', Quartermaster of the army in Virginia, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and attached to Gen. McClellan's staff.

**The Position of the Confederate Army.**

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the Confederates have not lately sent any of their forces to the Upper Potomac. They have merely retired further back into Virginia. Their lines extend from Occoquan and Manassas to Fairfax Court House, Manassas obviously being their base of operation.

**Ex-Mayor Berrett.**

The friends of ex-Mayor Berrett say he has gone to New York, purposing to reside there during the continuance of the present troubles.

**The Latest from Fort Pickens.**

The latest advices from Fort Pickens state that the blockade of Pensacola Bay is now strongly enforced.

**Active Preparations for a Great Battle.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—General Fremont preserves strict silence regarding his plans, but is actively engaged preparing for the struggle, and is determined to rest his reputation upon the result of the coming contest, which will probably decide the fate of Missouri. No blow will be struck till it can be made effective. Gen. Price's pickets extend to within eight miles of Georgetown, (sixty-seven miles west of Jefferson city,) keeping him posted regarding our movements. The St. Louis *Republicon* learns that a statement is forthcoming from Col. Harding, in the absence of Gen. Lyon, in command of this Department, which will show beyond question the absolute impossibility of aid being rendered by Gen. Fremont before the battle of Wilson's Creek.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30.—Gen. McKinstry and staff arrived here last evening. Gen. Pope is still here. Totten's battery was among the arrivals yesterday.

Scouts arrived last night from Warsaw, eighty-eight miles distant, but they report nothing new.—They heard that McCulloch was advancing on Jefferson City by way of Linn Creek.

The "Stars and Stripes" waving over Colonel Mulligan's entrenchments were pierced by forty-one balls, but not one struck "the Union"—a favorable omen.

James W. Bowling, of Miller county, a notorious Rebel, who had impressed two boys and an old man, and stolen two horses, was brought here last evening, and will be set to work on the fortifications to-morrow.

Information has been received here that 10,000 Rebels were a few days since in the southern part of Green county, moving northward. A body of 4,000 Rebels are also advancing through Boles county, towards Osceola. They are under the command of young McCulloch, who is either a son or nephew of the ubiquitous Ben.

Sixty more officers and privates of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here from Lexington this morning, and will leave for St. Louis this afternoon. They saw no Rebel troops on the way down. Capt. Mitchell, a nephew of Col. Marshall, says the accusations of cowardice against the latter are grossly unjust, as he acted as bravely as any officer of the regiment. Capt. M. says Price's army is composed of stout, healthy and determined men, who are generally well armed and better clothed than Col. Marshall's regiment.

Gen. Pope left for Booneville this morning. Quite a number of troops have also gone.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[Special to the *Tribune*]—Quincy, Ill.—As there is much speculation concerning the strength of the two armies about to meet at Lexington, it may be interesting to state that a letter received by me to-day, from Huntsville, dated the 27th inst., expresses the confident opinion that Fremont will be beaten unless he can bring fifty thousand men against Price. The writer says the country is filled with armed men marching at daylight to reinforce Price. He is satisfied that Mulligan's surrender added twenty-five thousand to Price's strength.

Everything is reported quiet on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

**From Key West.**

KEY WEST, September 23.—H. B. M. steam sloop-of-war Challenge, 24, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Dunlap, arrived in this harbor on the morning of the 19th, and anchored one thousand yards north of the walls of Fort Taylor.

Soon after anchoring the flag of the United States was hoisted to the fore of the frigate and saluted with twenty-one guns.

Major William H. French, in command of the troops at Key West, promptly responded from Fort Taylor, returning gun for gun.

On Friday the United States officers at Fort Taylor, consisting of Major William H. French, Captain J. M. Brannan, Captain E. B. Hunt, Lieut. A. C. Gillen, Lieutenant C. H. Webber and Dr. Cormick, visited the Challenge, and were most courteously received by Commodore Dunlap and the officers of the frigate.

On Saturday Commodore Dunlap and Captain Kennedy paid their respects to Major French, and were received by the customary salutes. They inspected the fortifications, and were much interested in and surprised by the magnitude of the works.

On Saturday morning the men of the Challenge were exercised at the guns, firing solid shot and shell to the number of over two hundred, at a target placed one thousand yards from the fortifications of this harbor. The practice continued for more than three hours.

Whether this manual exercise, directly under the guns of our fort, may be considered *au fait* in naval etiquette, is more than we can say, but the impression left upon the minds of civilians was anything but complimentary to Her B. M. officials.

The following protest was at once sent by Major French to Com Dunlap:

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS AT KEY WEST,
FORT TAYLOR; Sept. 23, 1861.

*Commodore Dunlap, Commanding H. M. W. I. Squadron, Key West Harbor:*

*Commodore*—The firing at a target from H. M. ship Challenge, on the 21st instant, within the effective range of the guns of this fortification, was so particularly suggestive in a military point of view, that its permission unsolicited should not hereafter be considered as a precedent.

I am, Commodore, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. H. FRENCH,
Brt. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding.

The Challenge will in a day or two come alongside the Naval Wharf, and receive a supply of coal, Colonel Patterson, the naval storekeeper, having tendered to the Commodore all the coal, wood, water, ice, meats, &c., that may be required for his ship.

The double banked frigate Mersey, 50 guns, is hourly expected; also a steam sloop—all attached to the British Squadron of Observation.

[*Mail Correspondence.*]

### FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 29.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this section within the past few days.

Lannahan, the murderer, is quite resigned to his fate, and appears to have experienced an entire change of heart through the ministrations of Father Dougherty.

The new pannier ambulances for mules are being tried at the wagon camp. By these, one mule can convey two wounded persons from the field in an easy manner. It is an amusing sight to witness the first experiments with them, and the freaks of the mules in their attempts to divest themselves of their weighty burdens; but after one or two unsuccessful manœuvers, they quietly submit.

The debris of three mutinous companies of the 19th New York have been consolidated, and three other companies are forming to fill up the regiment.

The weekly *Sentinel*, of Rockville, a secession journal, is dwindling down, and a new Union paper, called the "*National Union*," will be issued next week. It has already evidence of good support, by advertisers and subscribers.

A "peace meeting" was to have been held in Rockville yesterday, but was postponed, the *Sentinel* says, "for obvious reasons."

The cold weather of the last few nights has turned the attention of the men toward the construction of temporary fire-places in their tents. The plan adopted by one of the New York regiments is, first to dig a trench a foot wide and deep, running from the interior to the exterior of the tent, then to cover it over with the exception of a foot at each end, the inside serving as a fire place, and the outside end, covered with a headless barrel, serves as a chimney. The invention is said to be of California origin.

Firing was heard in the direction of Edwards' Ferry night before last, but with what result I have not learned.

**The War in Kentucky.**

LOUISVILLE, September 30.—Judge Venfress, of Hardin county, has been arrested for aiding the Confederates.

A doubtful rumor prevails that six hundred Confederates have had an engagement with five hundred of the Tenth Indiana regiment, half-way between Bardstown and Bloomfield. The result is not stated.

The Confederate force under Humphrey Marshall have disbanded and gone home.

General Buckner is said to be at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, with 5,200 men, and is supposed to be on the road to destroy the locks on Green river.

James B. Clay was admitted to bail in $10,000, before Judge Catron, this morning, to appear at the January term. Tom Clay and Tom Jacobs entered his bail.

Harder Helm has taken possession of Rochester, on Green river. The number of his troops is estimated at 4,000, including a Mississippi regiment.

The Glasgow turnpike bridge has been burned.

### FROM CAIRO.

**The Confederates Marching On Paducah, Ky.**

CHICAGO, September 30.—(Special to the *Times.*)—The Confederates attempted to burn a bridge one mile from Norfolk this morning. They were met and repulsed by Captain Nolen's Cavalry. Three Confederates were killed by the first volley, and others killed and wounded afterwards. Only one Federal soldier was wounded.

A wounded Confederate said that as death was sure, he might as well tell the truth. He stated that Gen. Pillow was in Kentucky, back of Columbus, on Saturday, marching on Paducah, twenty-seven thousand strong, and that Jeff. Thompson's movements are a feint to direct attention from that quarter. Information reached Paducah yesterday that Gen. Pillow had left Columbus to effect a junction with the troops marching on Paducah from Tennessee. The united forces of the Confederates will amount to forty-two thousand.

**FURTHER FROM EUROPE.**

FARTHER POINT, October 1.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, with advices to the 22d ultimo, is below.

The steamer Hibernia had arrived out.

The French Government refuses to allow its officers to join the United States army.

The steamer Great Eastern had arrived back. The gale which she encountered was of the most fearful character. Twenty-five passengers sustained fractures by concussions occasioned by the tremendous rolling of the ship. The accident is mainly attributable to the breaking of the rudder.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton has an upward tendency, and prices have advanced ¼. Sales of three days 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer with an upward tendency.

Provisions are quiet and prices steady.

Consols closed at 93¾@93¾.

**Arrival of the California Pony Express.**

SWEET WATER, Sept. 28.—The California Pony Express of the 21st, has arrived here.

The steamer Senora has sailed for Panama, with $995,000 in treasure for New York.

There has been much controversy among the Presbyterians of San Francisco, in consequence of the vote given by Dr. Scott, of Calvary Church, against the propriety of ministers declaring themselves on the side of loyalty to the Union. The action revived the charge of secessionism against him, and threats were made to mob the church, but the police prevented an outbreak. The congregation were mainly unionists.

Advices from Mazatlan state that the city of Almo has been captured by a force from the State of Sonora.

**Naval Intelligence.**

NEW YORK, October 1.—The British gunboat Rinaldo reports the frigate Susquehanna and gunboats Albatross and Cumberland, at Hatteras Inlet on Friday.

**Sent to Fort Lafayette.**

Boston, October 1.—Lieutenants Loyal, Butts and Stevens, of the Navy, have been sent to Fort Lafayette, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.—It is well known that a large quantity of cotton has arrived here from the Eastern States recently, for shipment to Europe. It now appears that the brokers have been engaged in sending our fine staples abroad, receiving in return, for manufacture into heavy goods, the Indian cotton from England. The steamship Persia, on her recent trip to this port, brought 240 bales of this cotton, consigned to order, Mora Brothers making the entry. The staple is much shorter than American cotton, but the fibres are said to be quite as fine as ours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Albany *Argus* says some of the churches of that city were not opened on the Fast Day. Reason not stated.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DESPERADO.—About midnight, on Monday night, a man named Frederick Williams was on the Causeway, acting in a very disorderly manner, when Policemen Lane and Trees ordered him to cease his disorder, which he refused to do; whereupon they attempted to arrest him. Williams drew a knife and endeavored to cut officer Lane, and when disarmed of the weapon, drew a revolver and snapped it at officer Trees. The officers succeeded in securing him, but not until they had given him a mark with their billies. In the morning, when Williams was arraigned before Justice Griffin, he appeared with a closely-shaved head. When the officer made his statement, Williams congratulated him on his wonderful memory, remarking that when he (Williams) got as drunk as the officer was, he could not recollect, with such minuteness, any incident. Williams said that the facts of the case were, that he was on his way to visit a lady, for the purpose of giving her a lock of his hair, and that on passing along the sidewalk he stumbled over the policeman and fell forward against a cart wheel, cutting his head. He assured the Justice that if all parties had been sober the accident would not have occurred. As it was, he deeply deplored it. The Justice preferred to believe the officer, and committed Williams for Court. Williams was drummed out of Fort McHenry a few days since.

FIRE—*Four Horses Burned.*—Near twelve o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in a two story brick stable located on Biddle alley, between Pennsylvania avenue and Ross street, belonging to Mr. John C. Rau, and occupied by Mr. John C. Bowman and Mr. John Robinson. The alarm was communicated in the usual way, and the members of Engine companies Nos. 1 and 7 and No. 2 Hook and Ladder company were promptly on the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the flames; not, however, until two horses belonging to Mr. Bowman and two of Mr. Robinson's, had been burned to death. Mr. Rau has a policy of insurance in the Firemen's office on the building, sufficient to cover the loss sustained, which is estimated at about $150. The loss of Messrs. Bowman and Robinson is estimated at $400, upon which there is no insurance.—The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—On Monday afternoon the neighbors in the vicinity of No. 36 Eden street had their sensibilities attracted by the screams and cries of children from the dwelling named, and on trying to gain an entrance found the dwelling locked. After vainly attempting to attract the attention of those inside, the door was forced, when it was discovered that there were but three small children in the house, the oldest of whom was not seven years of age. On inquiry the oldest child stated that their mother, Margaret Carr, had left them the day previous (Sunday), and that they had not seen her since. The children were in a wretched condition and were taken charge of by the neighbors. The police were informed of the affair and succeeded in arresting the mother, and she is now held for an examination.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—In the United States District Court yesterday an officer of the Third Maryland regiment appeared with a soldier named Patrick Moroney, whom he had brought before the Court in response to a writ of *habeas corpus* previously issued by his Honor Judge Giles upon the application of the father of Moroney, who alleged that his son had enlisted in the army of the United States without his (the father's) consent, the said Patrick Moroney being at the time of his enlistment a minor. Upon an examination of the case the father failed to establish the allegation made, the evidence elicited conclusively proving the contrary. The Judge accordingly remanded Patrick Moroney to the custody of the officer of the regiment, and ordered the father to pay the costs in the case.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The fourteen Confederate prisoners who passed through here on Monday afternoon *en route* for Fortress Monroe, were taken at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and not at Carrick's Ford, as stated in some of the papers. One of them had lost an arm, and another was suffering from a very severe wound on one of his legs. With these exceptions the entire party were in good health, though some of them had been slightly wounded. From Fortress Monroe they will be taken to Norfolk under a flag of truce, where they will be released on their parole not to take up arms against the United States Government until exchanged.

CONFISCATED.—A lady residing up town worked a Confederate flag on a pair of slippers and presented them to a gentleman, and the latter sent them to Henderson's to have soles put on them. Yesterday Henderson sent the uppers by a negro boy to one of his journeymen in old town, and as the boy passed along the street, he carelessly exposed the flag on the slippers. He was seized by a policeman, taken to the Eastern district and there confined. Mr. Henderson went to inquire into the matter, when he was informed that the slippers were confiscated. After some trouble he had the boy released, but the slippers were retained.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.—On Sunday evening Mr. Wm. Bowman, corner of Eastern and Central avenues, had taken his wife out riding, and on returning to the city stopped at Rost's, on the Belair road, got out and left his horse standing. He had scarcely entered Rost's, when an unknown man jumped in the buggy and drove off, and nothing has since been heard of the team.

PURCHASE OF A STEAMER.—The steamer Champion, which for a number of years has been running to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has been purchased by the owners of the Individual Enterprise Line from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, and will be renovated and put in complete running order before taking her place with the other boats of her new proprietors.

WATCH STOLEN.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a young man named George Dull was attacked by two men, named John Sler and William Teller, while walking along Centre market space, knocked down and robbed of his watch. The thieves were afterward arrested and committed to jail for court by Justice Hiss.

FOR COURT.—Frank Fifer has been arrested by the policemen of the Western district, upon the charge of attacking and injuring the house of Mrs. Bloomingstine, and also of acting disorderly generally. An examination before Justice Logan resulted in his being committed for Court.

BASE BALL.—The Marion Base Ball Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, T. Fernandini; Vice President, J. Cochran; Secretary, J. Cathcart; Treasurer, Charles Lowe; Board of Directors, Augustus Neily, Ramsey Grove and W. Cathcart.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A lady named Lydia Faithful, residing on Chatsworth street, between Green Willow and George streets, dropped from her chair a corpse, while partaking of her breakfast, yesterday morning. It is supposed that she died of disease of the heart.

THE BALTIMORE GYMNASIUM.—This popular establishment, located in the second story of Carroll Hall, corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, is now open and in the full tide of successful operation. The membership is represented as being considerably augmented.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—The rumor current in the city to-day that Mr. W. W. Glenn and Mr. Henry E. Johnston have been released on parole, is entirely without foundation. Those gentlemen are still confined in Fort McHenry.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied yesterday:

Susan Jackson, indicted for assaulting John King, with intent to kill him, forfeited her recognizance.

B. Welsh Owens, indicted for rioting, forfeited his recognizances.

William Moran, indicted for passing counterfeit money, gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

Charles Stevens, indicted for the larceny of a sum of money, the property of William Stahl, of Anne Arundel county, was tried and a verdict of "not guilty" rendered.

Samuel R. Avery, indicted for an assault upon John McFall, was tried before the Court and adjudged guilty. Fined $5 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Rice, &c., executors of McAuliey, *vs.* James M. Dixon and Thomas Dixon. Judgment on terms to be filed.

Morton and wife *vs.* Levering. Judgment for return of property and costs.

Assignment for to-day No. 880 to 918, and 5 to 21.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Rhinehart *vs.* Samuel White. Appeal from Boyd. Dismissed.

Nicholas Bohr *vs.* The Jefferson Beneficial Society. Plaintiff's appeal from Duncan. Judgment reversed, and judgment for appellant for $30 and costs.

Isaac Rolls *vs.* Marcus Weil. Appeal from Griffin. Judgment reversed.

FATAL BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—A man named John Hill, from central Ohio, while at the Dayton fair, on the 12th, visited one of the "side shows," which always infest such places, and while amusing himself, concluded to try the temper of a rattlesnake, by putting his hand into its cage, when the reptile bit him on the finger, and infused into his system such a virulent poison that the unfortunate man died in ten minutes. His body was sent to his relatives.

SAD CASUALTY IN BRISTOL, R. I.—The Providence *Journal* gives the particulars of a sad event which took place in Bristol, R. I., on Thursday. Miss Etta H. Pease, of Edgarton, Mass., was accidentally shot by her cousin, William James Tilley, so that she instantly expired. He put a cap on a gun, not thinking it was loaded, and snapped it, intending to frighten her a little by the explosion. But the gun had been loaded for the purpose of shooting a dog, and the whole charge entered the temple of Miss Pease. She was fifteen years old.

THE PRIVATEERS.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court have found a true bill, charging treason against the five privateers of the "Jeff. Davis," found on board the "Enchantress" at the time of her recapture.

A soldier at Paducah, who had been paid of and squandered his money, nailed a board to a tree, and chalked on it in large letters—"There was a time when men without brains died, but now they go to war."

The number of slaves in Missouri, in 1860, was about 120,000, or a little more than one-tenth of the entire population.

## WAR ITEMS.

*From the Washington Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

**THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.**

**The Occupation of Munson's Hill.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Confederates have succeeded in blockading the Potomac river against ordinary navigation. While it is true that our war steamers creep up and down the river, passing the most dangerous batteries by night, it is equally true that the vessels engaged in transporting goods up and down the river are frightened off by the recent demonstrations along the Virginia banks, from Matthias Point to the Occoquan. A few vessels on their way will struggle along rather than turn back; and some that are now here—rather than wait for future events to re-open navigation—will run the risk of a few shells from the Confederate batteries, and go home.

There are a good many people here who ask anxiously whether the Government will long submit to this piece of Confederate insolence. They do not fully understand the intentions of the Government, and hence their impatience. The practical closing of the Potomac by the Confederates was not unexpected by the Government, and it is quite possible that it will be quietly acquiesced in for a few days, but the plans are laid which will presently restore the navigation and make the entire river safe from Harper's Ferry to its mouth.

**The Autumn Weather and the Crops.**

The weather has taken a sudden turn to cold, yesterday and to day being about as cold as a New England October day, with the wind piping cheerily from the northwest. There is danger that the sudden change will produce considerable sickness in camp. Among the new regiments arriving there are many cases of rheumatism. The men cannot at first get accustomed to sleeping on the ground without catching cold. They are always very anxious to get hay or straw to lie on, but the army surgeons generally say that it is safer to go without these articles, and sleep upon the naked ground.—The reason is that straw or hay soon accumulate moisture and malaria. The men will find it keep it dry, and it is far more healthy to spread the India rubber blanket upon the bare earth, than to lie down upon a substance, soft though it be, which is saturated with moisture and provocative of fever and all manner of disease.

The new troops are upon the whole very well clothed—much better than the regiments which came in a few weeks ago. There is, however, more or less of the abominable "shoddy" worn. The proof is always in the wear, for shoddy cloth does not hold good more than a month.

**The Advance Upon Munson's Hill.**

The advance of our army last night upon Munson's Hill and the enemy's line of outer entrenchments was generally unexpected here. The movement was not made till just at night, and was intended to deceive the Confederate leaders. Strange to say, they seemed to be fully aware of our advance, and began their retreat before the advance was commenced. This proves that traitors and spies are still abundant among us, and many still lurk in the departments who, like Byrd, who fled to Richmond, take every opportunity to aid the Confederates. The cause of the retreat of the Confederates is still a mystery.

By some it is supposed that they have a large force above Leesburg and another below at the mouth of the Occoquan. But some of our shrewd military critics say that the Confederate army of the Upper Potomac is a myth, and that their grand army is concentrated between Fairfax Court House or Manassas and the Potomac at or below the mouth of the Occoquan. A Virginian who spent several hours last night with General Scott and President Lincoln, says that the Confederates are constructing rafts at Aquia Creek and in several small creeks emptying into the Potomac above that place. If this be true, the Confederates have not fully abandoned their purpose of crossing below into Maryland. Our river flotilla is ready for them, and it is understood to-day that several thousand of our troops and a number of vessels went down—for what purpose remains to be seen. It is not improbable that the movement has some connection with the report that the main body of the Confederate army rests upon the river, with one of its wings some thirty miles below Washington.

It is evident that stirring events are close at hand. Our army is on the move, and the Confederates are apparently willing to try on the issue, though they seem to be falling back to stronger positions.

*From the Special Corr. of Cincinnati Times.*

**DISSATISFACTION WITH GEN. FREMONT.**

Among the civilians and Union men in this vicinity, great dissatisfaction is expressed with Gen. Fremont, and his efficiency is doubted. Many go so far as to call him a "humbug," a "jackass," a "pompous idiot," a "miserable imitator of Louis Napoleon," and others, more turbulent, declare he ought to be hanged. This feeling has largely increased since the surrender of Lexington, which might, and should have been, relieved at least a week or ten days before the surrender became necessary, Fremont having been repeatedly and urgently solicited to send aid to Col. Mulligan.

Many Union citizens talked seriously of holding a meeting last evening in the State House, condemning Fremont's conduct, and requesting the President to make another appointment, as they felt no security or protection for themselves or their homes so long as he remained in office. The meeting, however, was not held, though the indignation against Fremont, and the distrust of his capacity for his position, are still strongly felt here, as they are in and about St. Louis.

It is believed that Gen. Fremont will resign before long, and it is whispered that Gen. Hunter will succeed to his place.

Of Gen. Fremont's capacity or incapacity I express no opinion; I simply give the one held of him in this vicinity. At the same time, it is but fair to say that many have as much faith in him as ever, and think him, as nearly every one in the Free States thought him, when first placed in control of the Western Department—the right man in the right place. Certainly there is great fault somewhere; but whether Fremont is to bear it or not, I am unprepared to state.

**The President's Amendment Again.**

The President's amendment to Gen. Fremont's proclamation is still talked of here, and so far as I can learn from Union men, it is regarded as unfavorable to the Federal cause. The opinion is steadily and rapidly gaining that the Administration will never obtain any decided success in the field or elsewhere, until the war is conducted on different and more severe principles than it has yet been.

I have heard many slaveholders say that all the property of active Confederates should be confiscated, whether used or not used against the Government, and that the most stringent measures must be adopted against Secessionists.

**The Conduct of the War.**

Deny it as we choose, the rebels, thus far, have obtained nearly all of the material and important successes, and will continue to do so—many true Unionists think—unless the policy of the Government is altered.

Ere long the people will grow impatient of, and irritated by defeat, and will force the conduct of the war out of the hands of the President and his Cabinet. Some military dictator will rise, and the means of war and its end cannot be foretold.

*From Cor. of the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**The Position of Cairo.**

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—As far as Cairo is concerned, the occupation of the town is advantageous only in three respects—first, as a base of operations for military operations further southward and in Missouri; secondly, as the principal point for enforcing the blockade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and thirdly, as a camp of instruction for the new regiments and constantly arriving recruits destined for service in "Dixie." There is no more talk of fighting, at this place or in the vicinity, and there are no further apprehensions of any attack upon Cairo or Bird's Point. Consequently a large force is not maintained here, but it is amply sufficient for purposes of defense, and we can spare considerable reinforcements to neighboring posts, if they should be threatened.

Opposite Cairo, on the Kentucky side, is situated Fort Holt, a spot taken possession of by our troops as soon as the Confederates entered Kentucky and seized Columbus. Strong intrenchments are being thrown up here, and heavy siege guns have been mounted. Fort Holt is occupied by the Sixth Missouri volunteers. It is subject to overflow at high water, and the ground back of it is low and swampy, being impassable for any sort of artillery, or even for troops, except after a season of long-continued drouth. Our heavy guns at Cairo could easily throw shell into the thick woods behind it.

This point was occupied to prevent the Confederates from seizing it, and throwing shells into Cairo—a possibility which was so remote as hardly to be worth considering. This point, it may be said with impunity, is safe from attack.

At Norfolk, eight miles below Cairo, in Missouri, we have several regiments, with a company of cavalry and one of artillery, under command of Captain Oglesby. They have not been interrupted by the Confederates, and on several occasions scouting parties have gone from Norfolk a few miles down the river, with no trouble, except one slight skirmish, in which three of our men turned up missing.

Jeff. Thompson is said to be opposite Columbus and in that region with not over 3,000 troops. He does not give our men any trouble, and appears to be little troubled by them.

Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo, is still held by the Confederates with a considerable force, supposed to be from 15,000 to 20,000 men, well supplied with heavy ordnance. They have batteries erected above and below the town, at the Iron Banks and the Chalk Banks. They have two gunboats, the Yankee and Jeff. Davis, stationed here, and the Yankee occasionally runs up within a few miles of Norfolk, probably hoping to decoy our gunboats within range of the Columbus batteries, but they evince no disposition to rush into danger. The various stories of the disabling of the Yankee, sinking her, &c., are all unquestionably exaggerations, put forth by ambitious artillery officers. I have the authority of residents who have seen her daily, for saying that she has never shown any sign of damage.

Opposite Norfolk is the site of old Fort Jefferson, a fortification thrown up in the time of the old Indian wars. This point has been occupied by three regiments; but, as far as I can learn, no intrenchments have been thrown up as yet. We have an outpost five miles below this encampment, which is, I believe, the southern-most post of the army of the North. Our troops at this outpost can hear the drums beat at Columbus. Our scouts occasionally see those of the enemy, but no collision has occurred, though a few shots have been fired.

*From the special correspondence of Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**The Sixth Ohio Regiment.**

CAMP AT ELEWATER, Va., Sept. 23.

Since my last letter was written our army has remained in *statu quo*, awaiting the coming up of reinforcements and provisions. General Reynolds, the gentleman who controls this extensive game of chess, has promised that when those shall have arrived an advance movement will be made.

The enemy having apparently exhausted all their skill and valor in futile front, flank and rear attacks upon us, have retired to Cold Springs, eighteen miles from our works. Rumor says that a portion of his force has been sent to the relief of Floyd, but this lacks confirmation.

We are now in our sixth month of service, and have not received one cent from Uncle Sam. The majority of our men, when they enlisted, left situations upon which their families depended for daily bread. They are continually receiving letters that those families are in want, and the only response they can make is, "Wait until the paymaster comes."

We are fully convinced that the paymaster, in Western Virginia, is a myth, and intend to make our calculations accordingly. This may sound very unpatriotic, but wives and babies must be fed and clothed. A soldier's wife should be too proud to beg and too honest to steal. We know how liberally (?) our city has provided for such, and are consequently sure that they must suffer unless succor comes *soon*.

* * * *

Officers fare no better than their men, and in many instances far worse, from the fact that they are compelled to furnish their own provisions and clothing. Anticipating that they would speedily be paid off, they brought but little money with them, and that little has long since been exhausted. I can safely assert that there is not now five dollars in our whole regiment, among men and officers combined.

Winter is upon them—such a winter too as the denizens of your city have but little idea of—and they are utterly destitute of proper clothing, all of which must be procured for cash from a distance. They are not even expected to provide themselves with new uniforms.

From whence is the money to come for all this, to say